

IMMENSE

Operations of 1899 Reviewed in Bradstreet's.

FARTHER EVEN THAN '92

One Must Go to Find a Year Like the Past.

LABOR BETTER EMPLOYED

At Better Wages—Failures Phenomenally Low—Course of Business in the Past Week.

New York, Dec. 29.—Bradstreet's review of "The Year in Business" tomorrow will say: Rarely have sane commercial and financial hopes or predictions found such adequate realization as they did during 1899. Certainly nothing like the widespread and general upward movement of values, alike of staples and of securities, such as occurred during this year, could have been foreseen. Linked with an immense business and a record-breaking production in nearly all lines of business and industry, except, perhaps, in some products of the agricultural interests, there was with an advance of staple values each of which alone was considerable, and combined they have served to establish the year as a record-breaker and set up a new standard. The volume of domestic and foreign trade alike was the largest ever recorded, and the bank clearings, reflecting immense business expansion, active speculation in stocks and immense new industrial floatings, far surpassed all previous records. Prices, as a result, primarily, of the stimulation proceeding from supply and demand conditions, reached probably the greatest advance in any single year and brought the general level of staple values to a point not reached for more than eight years past. Failure statistics point to the smallest number reported for seventeen years past. These results have come to pass in the face of a lessened production of wheat, and an immense falling off in the yield of cotton.

In industrial affairs the year has been one of enormous expansion. Certainly nothing like the general advance in wages of industrial employees has been witnessed for many years, and this has been accomplished with a minimum of friction. The close of the year finds order books filled to from three to six months ahead in nearly all lines. Distributive trade was naturally of immense volume throughout the year, though mild weather at the close tended to modify the retail trade in winter fabrics. This was, however, partly compensated for by a better business prospecting all interest records.

Notwithstanding smaller exports of agricultural products during the calendar year, breadstuffs being 15 per cent smaller, and cotton exports 12 per cent less, at least 15 per cent less, there is such an expansion in our manufactured exports that the entire export trade of the year stood that of the last calendar year, which was the heaviest recorded, and will make the year no less notable in the line of foreign than in domestic trade, with a total of exports little less than \$1,200,000,000, an aggregate which, if reached, will mark a gain of 3 per cent over the record total of 1898. Imports have naturally shown a marked revival, and if the gain for the eleven months is maintained, for the month of December, a total of \$1,000,000,000 may be expected, which would exceed a total for the year well in excess of \$2,000,000,000, an amount never before equaled.

As to exports, it is to be noted that nearly one-third of all are manufactured products, a proportion never before reached; and as to imports the heavy increase in raw products intended for manufacture have added to the activity of domestic industry. The apparent trade balance in our favor, though not as heavy as in 1898, will be a moderate sum. That the advance in the price of staples has not been a fiction, one or based upon arbitrary notion of combinations, is evidenced by the fact that a smaller price movement has been witnessed abroad. The general level of prices in England, for example, being higher at December 1, than at the same date last year. The course of values, too, has been in accordance with expectations of economists, in that the greatest relative rise has been in manufactured goods or products of industry not exclusively agricultural. Breadstuffs alone, of all the classes of staples, are actually lower than they were a year ago, the decline being about 5 per cent. On the other hand, manufactured or partly manufactured products such as metals, raw and manufactured textiles, materials coal and naval stores, have shown remarkable gains. Metals, as a whole, are 10 per cent higher than a year ago, due largely, of course, to the upward march of such active and steel prices, which have all practically doubled in value within the year. Raw cotton and wool have made especially noteworthy advances, and from being among the most depressed of industries, the textile manufacturing trades have become among the busiest there is record of, and the result is that textiles as a class are one-third higher than a year ago. Coal and coke have shared in the wonderful industrial development of the year with a rise equal to that in textiles, and building materials, too, have made gains. Naval stores show a gain of nearly one-third in price, hides and leather are one-fourth higher, livestock, dried fruits and oils are one-eighth higher, and provisions, chemicals and miscellaneous products have all advanced.

Taking bank clearings as an index the outlook at present favors a total at the country's clearing house, for the year, of \$1,200,000,000, or 21 per cent over 1897 and of 31 per cent over 1898, while as compared with 1894 the volume of clearings has doubled. Active stock speculation and immense industrial

floatings, but above all enormous trade and industrial activity, naturally swelled the volume of clearings in the middle states, but the gains in the New England group, including Boston, where copper share speculation was extensive, and at the great manufacturing centers, were also considerable. The largest monthly clearings up to December were reported in March, while outside of the metropolitan area, the heaviest clearings were shown as late as October. The hurry in money late in December swelled the bank clearings to an unprecedented sum, making possible an exceptionally heavy December aggregate. Decreases from 1898 at individual cities were few, and due mainly to changes in methods unconnected with the generally large business doing. As compared with 1898, every city in the country naturally reports larger clearings, but it is worth noting that thirteen cities in all show decreases from the year 1892, which still remains at those cities a year of unusual trade. The returns of the country have been the heaviest in the history, as proved by the gains in gross and net receipts over all previous records.

That transportation interests are determined to share still further in the unexcelled tonnage offering is proved by the general advance in rates scheduled for January 1, 1900.

Railway building, though mostly of branches and feeders, was the heaviest reported since 1893, with 4,000 miles of the preceding four years and 59 per cent larger than in 1898.

The record of embarrasments has been of a steadily diminishing scale as regards number, and an exceptional one, and were it not for a few late failures in the last two months of the year, that period as a whole would have been faultless in the appraisal of phenomenal. Though the year's record is not as yet complete and the returns as to assets and liabilities are still more or less tentative, it is stated that the total number of failures, based upon complete and incomplete returns for eleven months and partial returns for December, will be the smallest since 1894, and certainly the least in excess of that number, a total smaller than in the preceding year by 17 per cent, 2 per cent fewer than in 1897, 25 per cent fewer than in 1896, 25 per cent fewer than in 1895, and 40 per cent fewer than in 1894, and 60 per cent fewer than in 1893, the year of panic money. As compared with 1892 there is even shown a decrease of 5 per cent, and in 1891 a decrease of 10 per cent. In fact, the lightest since 1892, seventeen years ago. As regards liabilities, while the showing is not so good, it is still better than in 1892, and in 1893, and in 1894, and in 1895, and in 1896, and in 1897, and in 1898, and in 1899, the percentage of assets, which may aggregate \$2,000,000,000, to liabilities, being only 61.5, as against 58 per cent last year, 54.4 in 1898, 52.5 in 1897, 51.5 in 1896, 50.5 in 1895, 49.5 in 1894, and 48.5 in 1893.

The percentage of those failing to those in business, too, will show a marked shrinkage and be among the lowest ever recorded, the percentage favoring a percentage of .055 this year, against .075 per cent last year, .070 in 1897, .070 in 1896, and .061 per cent in 1895, the smallest percentage in the history of the country. The improvement in business has made itself felt at least in all parts of the country as indicated by the Sound reported, the probability of a further increase in failures from a year ago, fully one-third in each case. The business community looks forward to 1900 with a more optimistic feeling of hope and confidence.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

Stocks to Replenish, Depleted by the Record Hot Day Trade.

New York, Dec. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in tomorrow's issue: No correct report of failures for the year is yet available. The year closed, a collapse of speculation in copper stocks has swelled the aggregate at Boston alone over \$15,000,000 within a few days and might yet add to the record. The failures thus far reported are fewer in number than any year since 1893 and smaller in amount of commercial liabilities than in any year since 1893. The aggregate of commercial liabilities is \$1,200,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were added within a few days, the aggregate reaching about \$3,000,000,000. The commercial liabilities have been about \$800,000,000, though exact returns for a few recent failures are not yet obtainable. In no other years except 1891, with \$1,200,000,000, and 1892, with \$1,000,000,000, have failures been as small since the agency commenced quarterly returns in 1875. The average of liabilities per failure is less than \$2,500, the smallest in any year of the twenty-five, a gratifying evidence that commercial liabilities are further removed than ever from a point of danger.

The week has been exciting only at Boston, where the failures growing out of speculation and the efforts to re-establish banks and firms suspended have not given the week a holiday character. Yet general business is thoroughly safe and prosperous, and no important firms have failed. Some slight concern is involved in speculation. The speculative troubles come because the volume of legitimate business, and the unprecedented distribution of profits, interest and dividends, made it no longer possible to carry some stocks on borrowed money. Prosperity itself placed a check on speculative ventures.

Wheat and cotton speculation has taken a holiday, prices scarcely varying, and the movement of both is surprisingly small. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have in four weeks been 3,278,515 bushels, against 3,934,567 last year, and Pacific exports 3,215,157, against 3,558,878. The corn exports continue about as large as last year, but cotton exports this month have been less than half last year's, with some decrease on takings of spinners. Accumulated stocks in mills and markets both here and abroad were so large that there is no haste to pay the prices asked. The industries are doing much more than last year, and the result is that textiles as a class are one-third higher than a year ago. Coal and coke have shared in the wonderful industrial development of the year with a rise equal to that in textiles, and building materials, too, have made gains. Naval stores show a gain of nearly one-third in price, hides and leather are one-fourth higher, livestock, dried fruits and oils are one-eighth higher, and provisions, chemicals and miscellaneous products have all advanced.

Taking bank clearings as an index the outlook at present favors a total at the country's clearing house, for the year, of \$1,200,000,000, or 21 per cent over 1897 and of 31 per cent over 1898, while as compared with 1894 the volume of clearings has doubled. Active stock speculation and immense industrial

KAFFIRS

Give the Boers a Taste of the "Black Peril."

BULLER MAY BE A FOOL

And Hazard a Battle to Retrieve His Disgrace.

Pretoria, Tuesday, Dec. 26, by way of Lourenço Marques, Thursday, Dec. 28.—Commandant Swart reports from the larger at Alosveng, near Zorast, that he had an engagement on Friday, December 22, with Kaffirs in the neighborhood of Dordrecht. The Kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies. After heavy fighting the burghers captured the Kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

IS HE FOOL ENOUGH TO TRY?

London, Dec. 30 (5 a. m.).—The latest special dispatches from Chieveley Camp in the Transvaal, where the Boers are imminent. This is interpreted, with some misgivings, to mean that General Buller contemplates a renewal of his attempt to relieve Ladysmith. It is reported by the same dispatch that the Boers have now retired to the north bank of the Tugela, being afraid that the swollen river may bar their retreat. They are also moving their laagers near Ladysmith, probably with the intention of putting further pressure on the garrison, which now seems to be suffering heavily from the bombardment. It is difficult, however, to conceive that General Buller would make another frontal attack, especially now that the river is rising, and an additional indication that this is not his purpose is the fact that he has removed his headquarters back to Pieter. The Boer movement northward from the Tugela is quite in keeping with the enemy's usual plan of securing a safe line of retreat. It is known that further artillery is due to arrive for General Buller, but the Boers are confident that their forces even then would be too weak. He may, however, be animated by a desire to accomplish something before the arrival of Lord Roberts and to satisfy the keenness of his men to retrieve their defeat. The reported engagement with Kaffirs is very vague and cannot be explained, pending the arrival of later dispatches.

LADYSMITH DEPIES STARVATION

Pietermaritzburg, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated December 22, says: "The Boers have mounted another howitzer on Surprise Hill, replacing the gun captured in the sortie of the Royal Brigade. While they watch us nightly with a searchlight and bombard the place daily, they show no signs of assault, but the bombardment is very annoying. The Boers have plenty of provisions. The total casualties since the siege began are 70 men killed and 230 wounded on our side."

BOER POSITION CAPTURED

London, Dec. 29.—The Times publishes the following dispatches from Chieveley Camp, December 28: "Parties of Boers were reported today to have been seen in the neighborhood of the Fifth Ladysmith, capturing our waterworks parties, who are compelled to go some two miles, owing to the scarcity of water. It is reported that the Ladysmith garrison made a sortie on Thursday and captured a hill."

ACCURACY OF THE BOER FIRE

Ladysmith, Sunday, Dec. 24, via Pietermaritzburg.—General Buller has had a slight attack of rheumatism, but he is very valiant. The Boer shell fire is very damaging recently. On Friday a shell killed six men and wounded nine. The same missile killed four horses. Another shell killed a horse and wounded a man, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to White's house, compelling the removal of headquarters to the rear. The Boers are confident that General Buller is again in command of the Boers here. The military authorities are confident, but they are very nervous. They have been observed moving northward and westward in large numbers.

RAVEN-POMELL IS A FAKER

London, Dec. 28.—The text of Colonel Baden-Powell's proclamation in the Transvaal, which has been widely quoted, and which has already been called, comes from Lourenço Marques today. After asserting that the republicans cannot hope for foreign intervention, the proclamation states the exact attitude of all the European powers, including Emperor William, who, the colonel said, "fully sympathizes with England." Baden-Powell makes the extraordinary statement that the American government has warned the others of her intention to side with England should any of them interfere.

FRANCE DENIES STORMING WAT

Cape Town, Thursday, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Cradock reports heavy firing in the direction of Storming Water. It is supposed this is connected with General Buller's attempt to re-open communication with the Tugela river.

London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch received by the war office, dated Cape Town, Thursday, Dec. 28, says there is no change in the situation as far as German dates and French are concerned.

London, Dec. 28.—The war office has received the following dispatch, dated Cape Town, Thursday, December 28: The Indian Colliery line is now working again.

PRETORIA WAR DISPATCHES

Pretoria, Dec. 28 (Monday).—General Schalk Burger reports, under date of December 25, that the Boers have taken to Colenso, indicating that the Boers have built a connection around Ladysmith. General Buller reports from the Modder River that the Boers have captured two British forts at Kuruman, December 27. It is rumored that General Buller's big naval gun has extended.

Pretoria, Dec. 28 (Monday).—Commandant Swart reports as follows from Malopo: On Monday morning the enemy was attacking the position of the Boers with a force, with cannon, machine and an armored train, so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the position. The Boers were very brave. The British loss is reported as 500.

THE BOERS WILL SMILE AT THIS

London, Dec. 28.—The Modder River correspondent of the Times, referring to the scare-firing of the Boers, says: "Their nervousness shows much more than the Boers. It is quite certain that half the Boer force is employed watching by day and the other half by

BREAD

Problem Would Confront England Right Away

IN ANY EUROPEAN WAR

Contraband Line in This War Likely to be Lax.

London, Dec. 29.—Sir Charles Dilke, in the Daily Chronicle this morning, discusses Great Britain's relation to Delagoa Bay with regard to the food question. He says: "It would be one of the greatest follies the country could commit to disregard the possibility of a war some day against the powerful coalition in which event it would be to the interest of the United States to feed Great Britain. Great Britain must endorse the present conditions, possibly doing something by pressure on the Portuguese officials and strengthening the British consular staff at Delagoa Bay."

FREE STATES KICK ON THE WAR

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques dated December 23 says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the president of the Orange Free State, and 800 Free States, have definitely refused to consent to the war.

BOER THREATS AGAINST PRISONERS

Washington, Dec. 28.—The reports that the Boer authorities have threatened to reduce the rations of the British prisoners at Pretoria in case Great Britain stops the entry of food supplies at Delagoa Bay, is not borne out by the official communications of United States Consul Hollis, at Pretoria. By direction of the state department Mr. Hollis is looking after British interests and in particular is endeavoring to secure the humane treatment of every proper facility and personal attention. His reports have been very full concerning the care of the prisoners, and such attending circumstances as were warranted. These, however, give no intimation that the rations of prisoners are to be reduced, but, on the contrary, the entire tenor of the official report goes to show that there need be no apprehension that such a threat will be put into effect.

RUSSIAN IN THE BOER RANKS

London, Dec. 28.—The Marseilles correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing the substance of an interview with the Russian, Gourko, eldest son of the famous Gourko, who is now about to start for Pretoria, says that the Russian officer made the following statement: "I have been offered the command of a Boer army. In my own mind I am absolutely confident of the success of the Boers. You may take my word for it that thousands of Russian are now fighting under General Joubert."

THE BOERS' AMERICAN FRIENDS

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Monsieur Pirot was arraigned before United States Attorney W. E. Bundy today on a charge of violating the neutrality. Mr. Pirot has been known as a recruiting officer here for the Boers for some time and through him many men have been transported east. He claimed today that he was engaging these men for the hospital corps and not for enlistment in the army. Still he was advised by the United States district attorney that he must stop enlisting men even for the hospital corps, or he would once be arraigned for contempt of the United States law.

CAPE TOWN IN BOER RANKS

London, Dec. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says: "A leading resident of Victoria, who was recruited by the Boers, says 2000 colonials from Griqualand West, who he says colonial forces are to be seen everywhere in the Transvaal, are now fighting under General Joubert."

WALES AND WILLIAM WALDORF

London, Dec. 28.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the chief colonelcy of the Imperial Yeomanry and has contributed £10,000 to the fund for the purchase of the Buckinghamshire fund to equip the county's contingent of yeomanry. Sir Charles Howard Vincent, member of parliament for the county, and Colonel the Duke of Devonshire, who has been appointed to command the infantry division of the City of London Imperial Yeomanry, have been named as the two officers who will be in command of the contingent.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF MACRUM

Washington, Dec. 28.—The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, who is reported to be being relieved at the time the South African crisis became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum's name is prominent in the undercurrent of the state department is that he is not coming by way of the British ports, but is on a German ship, which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to Cape Town, the trip taking about six weeks from December 1st, the date of his sailing from Lourenço Marques. In the present aspect of the case, there is little doubt that unless the consul presents ample explanation of his course he will not continue in the consular service. It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Taylor of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes, and who secured his appointment as consul. But Mr. Taylor said today that he had had nothing from Macrum, except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These gave no intimation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the political aspect of the war.

BAD FOR ENGLAND'S TRADE

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Charles H. Chapman speaking of the extensive shipping facilities which England is employing in the conduct of the South African war, said: "We are in the history of Europe has ever seen so much of the great transportation facilities of the ocean. Today practically every fast transatlantic liner in the merchant marine service of England has been im-

Continued on Second Page

BREAD

Problem Would Confront England Right Away

IN ANY EUROPEAN WAR

Contraband Line in This War Likely to be Lax.

London, Dec. 29.—Sir Charles Dilke, in the Daily Chronicle this morning, discusses Great Britain's relation to Delagoa Bay with regard to the food question. He says: "It would be one of the greatest follies the country could commit to disregard the possibility of a war some day against the powerful coalition in which event it would be to the interest of the United States to feed Great Britain. Great Britain must endorse the present conditions, possibly doing something by pressure on the Portuguese officials and strengthening the British consular staff at Delagoa Bay."

FREE STATES KICK ON THE WAR

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques dated December 23 says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the president of the Orange Free State, and 800 Free States, have definitely refused to consent to the war.

BOER THREATS AGAINST PRISONERS

Washington, Dec. 28.—The reports that the Boer authorities have threatened to reduce the rations of the British prisoners at Pretoria in case Great Britain stops the entry of food supplies at Delagoa Bay, is not borne out by the official communications of United States Consul Hollis, at Pretoria. By direction of the state department Mr. Hollis is looking after British interests and in particular is endeavoring to secure the humane treatment of every proper facility and personal attention. His reports have been very full concerning the care of the prisoners, and such attending circumstances as were warranted. These, however, give no intimation that the rations of prisoners are to be reduced, but, on the contrary, the entire tenor of the official report goes to show that there need be no apprehension that such a threat will be put into effect.

RUSSIAN IN THE BOER RANKS

London, Dec. 28.—The Marseilles correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing the substance of an interview with the Russian, Gourko, eldest son of the famous Gourko, who is now about to start for Pretoria, says that the Russian officer made the following statement: "I have been offered the command of a Boer army. In my own mind I am absolutely confident of the success of the Boers. You may take my word for it that thousands of Russian are now fighting under General Joubert."

THE BOERS' AMERICAN FRIENDS

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Monsieur Pirot was arraigned before United States Attorney W. E. Bundy today on a charge of violating the neutrality. Mr. Pirot has been known as a recruiting officer here for the Boers for some time and through him many men have been transported east. He claimed today that he was engaging these men for the hospital corps and not for enlistment in the army. Still he was advised by the United States district attorney that he must stop enlisting men even for the hospital corps, or he would once be arraigned for contempt of the United States law.

CAPE TOWN IN BOER RANKS

London, Dec. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says: "A leading resident of Victoria, who was recruited by the Boers, says 2000 colonials from Griqualand West, who he says colonial forces are to be seen everywhere in the Transvaal, are now fighting under General Joubert."

WALES AND WILLIAM WALDORF

London, Dec. 28.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the chief colonelcy of the Imperial Yeomanry and has contributed £10,000 to the fund for the purchase of the Buckinghamshire fund to equip the county's contingent of yeomanry. Sir Charles Howard Vincent, member of parliament for the county, and Colonel the Duke of Devonshire, who has been appointed to command the infantry division of the City of London Imperial Yeomanry, have been named as the two officers who will be in command of the contingent.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF MACRUM

Washington, Dec. 28.—The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, who is reported to be being relieved at the time the South African crisis became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum's name is prominent in the undercurrent of the state department is that he is not coming by way of the British ports, but is on a German ship, which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to Cape Town, the trip taking about six weeks from December 1st, the date of his sailing from Lourenço Marques. In the present aspect of the case, there is little doubt that unless the consul presents ample explanation of his course he will not continue in the consular service. It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Taylor of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes, and who secured his appointment as consul. But Mr. Taylor said today that he had had nothing from Macrum, except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These gave no intimation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the political aspect of the war.

BAD FOR ENGLAND'S TRADE

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Charles H. Chapman speaking of the extensive shipping facilities which England is employing in the conduct of the South African war, said: "We are in the history of Europe has ever seen so much of the great transportation facilities of the ocean. Today practically every fast transatlantic liner in the merchant marine service of England has been im-

Continued on Second Page

The Wichita Daily Eagle

Wichita, Saturday, December 30, 1899

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; moderate; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

- 1. Year's and Week's Trade Reviewed
- 2. Battle of the Kaffirs and Boers
- 3. Is American Flour Contraband?
- 4. Lady Sarah Wilson's Return
- 5. Oklahoma Teachers Adjourn
- 6. House to Pass on Treaties
- 7. Wichita Livestock Markets
- 8. Review of the Grain Markets
- 9. Wall Street Stock Circular
- 10. Uncle Sam to Guard Liberia
- 11. Blew His Eyes Out
- 12. Automobile Out Yesterday
- 13. Decision on Bankruptcy Case
- 14. Next Convention at Topeka
- 15. Lost Tribe of Eskimos Found

REBELS THOUGHT IT A DANDY

"Impregnable" Fortress Is Taken as Easily as a Straw Hat.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The adjutant general received a cable message from General Otis this morning telling of the capture of a mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, for which the rebels had supposed to be impregnable, and the capture of many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The dispatch is as follows: "Colonel Lockett, with regiment, two battalions Forty-sixth, Colonel Schuyler, one Forty-fifth, Colonel Dorst, and company Twenty-seventh infantry, two guns, Captain Van Tiesen, attacked enemy 600 strong on mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast San Mateo. Large number killed and wounded; twenty-four taken prisoners. Lockett captured one cannon, forty rifles, 30,000 rounds ammunition, 100 pounds powder, arsenal fortifications, all food supplies and considerable property. The captured point was located on mountain trail, and formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties, Lieutenant Eriksen, Eleventh cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight. Private Malen, Forty-fifth infantry, drowned."

Washington, Dec. 28.—General Otis at Manila cabled the war department today that First Lieutenant Edwin B. Taylor, Twelfth infantry, was run over by a train crossing the Agno river near Bantala, on the 26th inst., and died in a few hours. Lieutenant Taylor was born in Illinois and was appointed to the army from Idaho in June, 1893. He was graduated at the military academy and assigned to the Twelfth infantry, with which he served in South Dakota, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the Spanish war, when he accompanied the expedition against Santiago, Cuba. At the close of the war he returned to his regiment and served in Kansas and Missouri until February, 1899, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he remained to the time of his death.

REBELS TERRORIZE PACIFICOS

Trail of American Prisoners Lost by Their Would-be Liberators.

Manila, Dec. 28 (10 a. m.).—The insurgents who evacuated the coast towns between Dagupan and Vigan, fleeing to the mountains before the advancing Americans, are returning in small bands to the towns the Americans do not occupy, terrorizing the natives and Chinese men who showed friendship for the Americans. The natives and Chinese are seeking the protection of the American garrisons.

Colored Women's Cavalry, while awaiting in the vicinity of Trinidad, found evidence of Filipino soldiers, being in that vicinity, but it was impossible to bring about an engagement. The two guerrillas, carried off by Napanagan, against a threatened rebel attack on Christmas day, averted trouble.

Colonel Hays of the Thirty-third infantry, who has been following a party of American prisoners, lost track for three days, about December 25, of such signs and evidence of their passage that they were completely baffled. It is thought the prisoners were separated and conveyed to remote parts of the mountains, thus increasing the difficulties of General Young's troops to effect a rescue.

General Wheeler, who was recently in Manila requesting an appointment south in the line of the expedition campaign, is now at Pangasinan.

Eight, 11, Dec. 28.—J. N. Andrews, the old-time "Watermelon Man" of the Haverly minstrel company, died at the Elgin asylum today, aged 64 years.

Forty-First Reaches Singapore.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The adjutant general received a dispatch today saying that the transport Luxon, carrying the Forty-first volunteer infantry, arrived at Singapore today, enroute to Manila, with all well on board.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Dec. 28.—The United States transport Arcanon, which went aground in November last, has completed extensive repairs and will sail for San Juan de Puerto Rico today. The United States cruiser New York has recently been cruising near Cuba and has today

LADY

Sarah Wilson Is Back Again in Mafeking.

WHILE AMONG THE BOERS

She Had Adventures Such as Rider Haggard Tells Of.

BOERS SICK OF THE WAR

According to This She-Knight-Ermine of Journalism—In Her Bomb Proof at Mafeking.

London, Dec. 29.—A war office dispatch from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated December 12, after announcing that Lady Sarah Wilson has arrived safe and well at Mafeking, adds that the bombardment and musketry fire continue daily on all sides and that the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

Mafeking, Sunday, Dec. 24.—(By native runner to Mochudi)—Lady Sarah Wilson is lying in a bomb proof shelter of her own under the private residence of Mr. Well, where she is enabled to exist with some degree of comfort, and if she chooses to spend a part of the time in public, her shelter is close enough to enable her to take to cover between the ring of the warning bell and the arrival of the projectile. The correspondent of the Associated Press in Mafeking, to whom she granted an interview, was struck at the fact, on entering her bomb-proof, that she is unquestionably an old campaigner. Even in this noxious, dark hole, dug under the ground, she manages to make herself comfortable. She has whiskey and soda, as well as cigarettes, to offer visitors.

Lady Sarah's adventures were exciting, sometimes amusing, and often ended with considerable danger. It was on a Thursday that she left Mafeking. She arrived at Selatlog that night. Before morning she was surrounded by the rattle of musketry and the boom of guns. It was the captain of the Mafeking mounted police, who was prisoner in the hands of the Boers, who was fighting desperately, unable to get back or forward, but holding the wrecked armored train until the last. As soon as daylight would allow Lady Sarah plucked rode to the scene of action and photographed the wreck. Finding that her presence at Selatlog exposed her to insult, she moved her to Mochudi, where she enjoyed the hospitality of a colonial farmer. By means of heavy bribes she persuaded natives to carry information to and from and extraordinary stories regarding her were circulated among the Boers. One was that she was the wife of an English general, another that she was a grand daughter of the queen, and a third that she was the only survivor of Mafeking, having escaped in the robes of a woman.